

## WEST Search History

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DATE: Thursday, March 29, 2007

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	<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L4 not L3	35
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	localizing adj protein	39
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 not L1	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	(nuclear or cytoplasmic) same (localizing adj protein)	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	(nuclear or cytoplasmic) adj localizing adj protein	3

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Set	Items	Description
S1	0	((NUCLEAR OR CYTOPLASMIC) (W) LOCALIZING (W) PROTEIN) AND - ((DECOY (W) PROTEIN) (S) (VIRUS OR VIRAL))
S2	21	DECOY (W) PROTEIN
S3	17	RD (unique items)
S4	1	S3 NOT PY>1995
S5	13	(NUCLEAR OR CYTOPLASMIC) (W) LOCALIZING (W) PROTEIN
S6	10	RD (unique items)
S7	3	S6 NOT PY>1995
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T S7/FULL/ALL

7/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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11540881 BIOSIS NO.: 199344103786

**Study of nuclear localizing protein degradation in mammalian COS cells in vivo, using Escherichia coli beta-galactosidase as a model protein**

AUTHOR: Tsuneoka Makoto; Mekada Eisuke

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Inst. Life Sci., Kurume Univ., 2432-3 Aikawa, Kurume, Fukuoka 830, Japan\*\*Japan

JOURNAL: Cell Structure and Function 17 (6): p515 1992

CONFERENCE/MEETING: Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Japan Society for Cell Biology Tokushima, Japan October 21-23, 1992; 19921021

ISSN: 0386-7196

DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting

RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: English

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 9031-11-2: BETA-GALACTOSIDASE

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Cell Biology; Enzymology--Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Metabolism; Methods and Techniques

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Cercopithecidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Enterobacteriaceae--Facultatively Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms

ORGANISMS: green monkey (Cercopithecidae); COS (Cercopithecidae)--cell line; Escherichia coli (Enterobacteriaceae)

COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Nonhuman Primates; Primates; Vertebrates; Bacteria; Eubacteria; Microorganisms

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: BETA-GALACTOSIDASE

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: ABSTRACT; METHOD; RAPID PROTEIN DEGRADATION

CONCEPT CODES:

00520 General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings

01054 Microscopy - Cytology and cytochemistry

02506 Cytology - Animal

10054 Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids

10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids

10808 Enzymes - Physiological studies

13012 Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids

31000 Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

86205 Cercopithecidae

06702 Enterobacteriaceae

7/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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11249715 BIOSIS NO.: 199293092606

**THE VIRD2 PROTEIN OF AGROBACTERIUM-TUMEFACIENS CONTAINS A C-TERMINAL BIPARTITE NUCLEAR LOCALIZATION SIGNAL IMPLICATIONS FOR NUCLEAR UPTAKE OF DNA IN PLANT CELLS**

AUTHOR: HOWARD E A (Reprint); ZUPAN J R; CITOVSKY V; ZAMBRYSKI P C

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP PLANT BIOL, UNIV CALIF-BERKELEY, BERKELEY, CALIF 94720, USA\*\*USA

JOURNAL: Cell 68 (1): p109-118 1992

ISSN: 0092-8674

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Here we show that the VirD2 protein of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* functions as a nuclear localizing protein in plant cells. The nuclear localization signal of VirD2 consists of two regions containing 4-5 basic amino acids (KPRP and RKRR), located within the C-terminal 34 amino acids. These regions conform to the KR/KXR/K motif required for numerous nuclear localized nonplant eukaryotic proteins. Each region independently directs a .beta.-glucuronidase reporter protein to the nucleus; however, both regions are necessary for maximum efficiency. VirD2 has been shown to be tightly bound to the 5' end of the single-stranded DNA transfer intermediate, T-strand, transferred from *Agrobacterium* to the plant cell genome. The present results imply that T-strand transport to the plant nucleus is mediated by the tightly attached VirD2 protein via an import pathway common to higher eukaryotes.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 9001-45-0: BETA-GLUCURONIDASE

DESCRIPTORS: NICOTIANA-TABACUM BETA GLUCURONIDASE RECEPTOR PROTEIN T-STRAND TRANSPORT TUMOR-DNA INTERKINGDOM GENETIC TRANSFER MOLECULAR SEQUENCE DATA AMINO ACID SEQUENCE

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Development; Enzymology--Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Genetics; Infection; Membranes--Cell Biology; Metabolism; Physiology

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Rhizobiaceae--Gram-Negative Aerobic Rods and Cocci, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms; Plantae--Plantae; Solanaceae--Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae

COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Bacteria; Eubacteria; Microorganisms; Angiosperms; Dicots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

CHEMICALS &amp; BIOCHEMICALS: BETA-GLUCURONIDASE

CONCEPT CODES:

02504 Cytology - Plant

03504 Genetics - Plant

10062 Biochemistry studies - Nucleic acids, purines and pyrimidines

10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids

10506 Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules

10508 Biophysics - Membrane phenomena

10806 Enzymes - Chemical and physical

13014 Metabolism - Nucleic acids, purines and pyrimidines

24002 Neoplasms - General

31000 Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria

31500 Genetics of bacteria and viruses

40000 Soil microbiology

51510 Plant physiology - Growth, differentiation

51518 Plant physiology - Enzymes

51519 Plant physiology - Metabolism

51520 Plant physiology - Translocation, accumulation

54504 Phytopathology - Diseases caused by bacteria

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

06509 Rhizobiaceae

11000 Plantae

26775 Solanaceae

7/9/3 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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09141943 PMID: 1732061

**The VirD2 protein of *A. tumefaciens* contains a C-terminal bipartite nuclear localization signal: implications for nuclear uptake of DNA in plant cells.**

Howard E A; Zupan J R; Citovsky V; Zambryski P C

Department of Plant Biology, University of California-Berkeley 94720.

Cell (UNITED STATES) Jan 10 1992, 68 (1) p109-18, ISSN 0092-8674--

Print Journal Code: 0413066

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS; Toxibib

Here we show that the VirD2 protein of *A. tumefaciens* functions as a nuclear localizing protein in plant cells. The nuclear localization signal of VirD2 consists of two regions containing 4-5 basic amino acids (KRPR and RKRR), located within the C-terminal 34 amino acids. These regions conform to the KR/KXR/K motif required for numerous nuclear localized nonplant eukaryotic proteins. Each region independently directs a beta-glucuronidase reporter protein to the nucleus; however, both regions are necessary for maximum efficiency. VirD2 has been shown to be tightly bound to the 5' end of the single-stranded DNA transfer intermediate, T-strand, transferred from *Agrobacterium* to the plant cell genome. The present results imply that T-strand transport to the plant nucleus is mediated by the tightly attached VirD2 protein via an import pathway common to higher eukaryotes.

Descriptors: \*Bacterial Proteins--genetics--GE; \*Cell Nucleus--physiology--PH; \*Plants, Toxic; \*Protein Sorting Signals--genetics--GE; \*Rhizobium radiobacter--physiology--PH; \*Tobacco--microbiology--MI; \*Virulence Factors; Amino Acid Sequence; Cells, Cultured; Comparative Study; Molecular Sequence Data; Mutagenesis, Site-Directed; Plasmids; Protoplasts--physiology--PH; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Rhizobium radiobacter--genetics--GE; Sequence Homology, Nucleic Acid

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Bacterial Proteins); 0 (Plasmids); 0 (Protein Sorting Signals); 0 (Virulence Factors)

Record Date Created: 19920221

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